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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1891. TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## WHAT WILL CALL DO?

A QUESTION OF VERACITY BETWEEN  
SPEAKER AND LISTENER.

IS CALL A HARD MONEY MAN?

That Is the Question Which Has Been Pre-  
cipitated Upon the People—Telegrams  
from Washington of Importance.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., April 10.—[Special.]—To President Roger's "bugle call" to the alliance in the Florida legislature on yesterday was appended a letter from H. A. Dunning, of The National Economist, stating that Senator Call had used the following words in their office in Washington: "God made money; that gold was the only real money in existence; that he was opposed to paper money in any form, excepting that of national banks; that he was opposed to the treasury plan, and all efforts of like character; that there seemed nothing in the demands of the alliance that he could approve, even to the free unlimited coinage of silver."

To this Senator Call replied, in a circular letter, that Dunning's statement was "an unqualified and absolute and malicious falsehood, and that no such expression was ever used by him and no such opinions ever entertained."

THE ISSUE MADE.

The issue made created a sensation, which intensified the senatorial contest. This morning the following telegrams were contained in The Daily Floridian:

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A. S. Mann, Tallahassee, Fla.: Senator Call did, in my presence, state that gold and silver were the only safe basis for journal and medium, and that the present national banking system was a good one for us, leaving the impression that he did not favor the sub-treasury plan. J. H. TURNER, Secretary.

Also the following:

A. S. MANN, TALLAHASSE, Fla.: I heard part of the conversation, and my general recollection is that he was emphatically a hard money man. He said: "God made money."

L. L. POLK.

ANSWER EXPECTED.

A rejoinder is promised from Senator Call, and momentarily expected. Unless he can sustain his dental, he cannot get there. It is now an anomalous race—Call against the alliance. They have compelled him to fight the entire alliance, state and national, as a body, and decline to name their man. They say it in their platform that they want more than the man. Call is willing to swallow their platform, with "hoops and horns," but they won't let him. It's a high old time at Tallahassee.

THE CHICAGO CONTEST.

Carter Harrison Aiding the Republicans in Their Fight Against Cregier.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Both republicans and democrats continue to charge each other with fraud in a more or less devious way. The former charge the latter with holding back the returns for the purpose of changing them, so as to give Cregier a majority, while the democrats charge the republicans with holding up the returns for Elmore Washington and Hiram Wardwell Wadsworth votes. The republicans also accuse democrats of conspiracy to secure an apparent majority for Cregier before the election board with the view to precipitating a contest in the courts which can be protracted. Cregier in the meantime holding office until the two years provided as the term of office shall have expired.

CARTER HARRISON BEFORE THE BOARD.

Ex-Mayor Harrison, who ran as an independent democrat in opposition to Cregier, has joined forces with the republicans in the fight against Cregier before the election board. He appeared in the office of the board this morning and displayed all of his old-time fire and vigor. He declared that it was his wish, above all things, to have the charges of fraud refuted. He declared that he was prepared to subscribe \$1,000 to a fund for that purpose, and that he knew prominent business men who would raise an additional \$50,000. When asked whether he was about to leave the city he cried:

"No, sir! I am in politics, and I am going to remain in this city for two years more. I am in politics!"

THEY WERE DISTANCED.

The Republican Party and the New Australian Ballot Law.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—As a result of Tuesday's election, the republican party is now debarred of representation at the polls and will be ignored in the selection of judges and clerks at the next election. Under the new Australian ballot law, the party failed to secure one-third of the total vote cast is debarred from all privileges and representation. In Tuesday's elections the democrats and municipal independents polled the main vote, the republicans casting only 10,000, one-quarter of the total number. Recorder of Voices Carlisle says he will recognize the independent movement as a distinct political party, and accept its nominations in the same manner as those of the other parties, if it cares to place a ticket before the voters at the next election. In this case, he says, he will divide the judges and clerks equally between the democrats and independents, and throw the republicans out of every precinct.

THE NEW TREASURER.

Mr. Nebecker, of Indiana, to Succeed Huston.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It is now practically settled that E. A. Nebecker, of Indiana, will succeed Mr. J. M. Huston, of the same state, as United States treasurer. The latter is now on his way to Washington and will have a conference with the president tomorrow afternoon. It is understood that Nebecker will also be here tomorrow afternoon, and that arrangements for the formal transfer of the office will be made before the president's departure for the south and west.

ADVISERS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The president has appointed John C. Daney to be collector of customs for the district of Wilmington, N. C.; Robert C. Campbell, of Nebraska, commissioner of large of the Columbian exposition, and J. Hale Parker of Missouri, to be alternate commissioner at large. Parker is a colored man.

Lorenzo Grouns, of Nebraska, is to be assistant secretary of the treasury vice General Batcheller, resigned.

A LETTER TO THE GOVERNORS.

In Regard to Refunding the Direct Tax—  
Searching the Records.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Assistant Secretary Nutterson has addressed a letter to the governor of each of the southern states in regard to the refunding of the direct tax collected in those states by direct tax commissioners from citizens.

Copies of the letter were today mailed to the governors of West Virginia and North Carolina, who have filed applications for the refunding of the tax. The following is the text of the letter:

In the matter of the refunding of the public tax to certain states provided for by act of congress,

approved March 2, 1891, it is the wish of the treasury department to furnish to duly authorized representatives of the government of each state access to the records of the department, under circumstances which will not interfere with the proper discharge of the duties of the office, and the available space in the treasury building is limited, and the record room will need to be provided. In this connection the statement is made that the matter would be greatly facilitated if the records of the department were examined, and some estimate of the cost of the work to be done. All the facilities within the control of the department will be furnished for the purpose indicated.

A CHANGE OF VENUE  
Asked by Clay King Who Killed David H. Poston.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10.—[Special.]—The case of C. H. Clay King, for the murder of David H. Poston, was called this morning in the criminal court. The tragedy occurred in March. King shot Poston down on Main street without warning, and without any other cause than that Poston had many months previously, in the capacity of counsel for the widow of General Gideon J. Pillow, made a speech in the court of inquiry.

All the facts of the killing and the cause thereof were printed in the dailies and are fresh in the minds of the public. King has been very sick since the tragedy, but has recovered. He looks thin and pale but he holds himself defiantly, and apparently has no fear of the result of his trial whatever it may be.

The courtroom this morning was filled with lawyers and relatives of the dead man and the defendant. King's counsels are chancery lawyers, Judge J. M. Green, Judge T. W. Brown, Lee Thornton, Andrew G. Weatherford.

The attorney general is assisted by Congressmen Josiah Patterson, General Luke E. Wright and Colonel George Gant.

Before the work of selecting a jury was begun Col. King's attorney submitted and read to the court an affidavit from the defendant setting forth an averment that owing to the intensity of feeling against him in Shelby county on account of the killing of David Poston, alleged to have been committed by himself, that it is an impossibility for him to get a fair and impartial trial in said county.

The affidavit consisted, in part, of clippings from the local and editorial columns of the newspapers, which he averred were unfairly severe in commenting on the killing and unduly sensational in detailing the circumstances. The pictures of the tragic scene printed by the local press were included in the affidavit.

After the affidavit was read, the members of the venire of 150 men, summoned as jurors, were called and examined as to the truth of King's claim that there existed such prejudice against him that a change of venue was necessary to insure a fair trial. One hundred of the veniremen were examined, and nine of the number could have qualified as jurors. The examination will be continued today, and the motion for a change of venue will probably be overruled. King's attorneys are averse to going to trial, and are expected to make as many motions to dismiss as possible.

A LYNNING BIE IN OHIO.

A Murderer Taken From Jail by a Mob  
and Hung to a Limb.

KENTON, Ohio, April 10.—A mob containing from seventy-five to 100 men hung William Bales this morning at 2 o'clock. The mob was perfectly organized and drilled. It assembled at about 1 o'clock and stationed armed guards who allowed no one to pass their lines. A side door of the county jail was battered in and about seventy-five men entered. The sheriff was overpowered and the keys, after some search, were found. Bales' cell door was opened and he was ordered to put on his trousers. He was then hurried across the road, a noose was adjusted, the rope thrown over his head, Bales was pulled from his feet and led hanging.

THE ATROCITY IN VAIN.

He begged piously while the noose was being adjusted, but the mob were resolute. The mob was an orderly one, and did no further damage. They wore black robes, concealing their faces, long overcoats and rubber boots. They had a leader, and were trained to signals, and commanded entirely in whispers.

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GENERAL PIKE'S FUNERAL.

No Display of Any Sort—The Services at the Church.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The funeral of the late Albert Pike, grand commander for the southern jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite Order of Masonry, took place in this city from May 14th to 17th next, and the invitation of the city, through the local Scotch-Irish Society, the board of trade and the Commercial Club, is extended to all members of the society throughout the country and to all the sons and daughters of the race. The exercises of the congress will be free and open to the public.

THE SCOTTISH-IRISH SOCIETY.

The third annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America will be held in this city from May 14th to 17th next, and the invitation of the city, through the local Scotch-Irish Society, the board of trade and the Commercial Club, is extended to all members of the society throughout the country and to all the sons and daughters of the race. The exercises of the congress will be free and open to the public.

THE UNIONISTS ARGUED.

The assembling of the congress will be one of the most notable gatherings of the year. Prominent men from all parts of the union will be present in attendance. Among the distinguished speakers will be Governor Buckner, Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Hon. Henry Watterson, Judge William Lindsay, of Kentucky; Dr. John Hall, of New York; Dr. J. H. Bryson, of Alabama; Hon. A. E. Stephenson, of Illinois; Rev. Stuart Atchison, of Toronto, Canada, and other well-known public人物.

The Scotch-Irish Society of America was organized at the first congress of the race held at Columbus, Tenn., in May, 1889, and has steadily grown until now it enrolls several hundred of the best men of the race in the United States and Canada, and has divided into branches in a number of states.

The second congress, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., last May, was attended by President Harrison and his cabinet, and was one of the most notable gatherings ever held in the United States of distinguished men present and its sessions were adjourned.

THE CONGRESS AT ST. LOUIS.

THE LYNNING BIE.

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**THE JURIES STERN.**

**THEY SWAN TO CONVICT PEOPLE RIGHT AND WRONG.**

**Two Murderers Whose Nicks Will Have to Stretch Hemp—An Aligned Woman—Poisoner Set Free.**

**WAYCROSS, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—In the superior court now convened at this place, Elijah Cheavers was found guilty of the murder of H. A. Culpepper, on June 19th, 1890. Culpepper was a white deputy sheriff. He was sent in search of Cheavers for burglary, and came upon him at "Old Nine," in the suburbs of the city. He said:

"Consider yourself under arrest."

Cheavers replied, "All right," and stepped into a house near by where he secured a rifle, and taking deliberate aim through a crack, shot Culpepper dead.

**ANOTHER GUILTY MAN.**

Ben Chambers, colored, was also found guilty of the murder of Sam Strother at Dunn's turpentine still, in November, 1890. Strother had bought a lot of furniture from Chambers. Chambers, without reasonable cause, forbade him taking it away. Strother paid no attention to him, and started off with a bedstead, whereupon Chambers slipped up behind him and plunged the whole blade of a turpentine pick in his back. Strother attempted to run, but Chambers followed him and struck another blow, which completely severed his shoulder and arm from his body.

**HENRY MITCHELL GUILTY.**

Henry Mitchell plead guilty to a charge of larceny from the house. Henry had been breaking into residences and stores for some time. Last December he entered the jewelry store of Lanier & Youmans, and took therefrom about \$400 in jewelry, etc. He was at once suspected and arrested. In his possession was found most of the jewelry, as well as goods stolen from other merchants.

John Austin, colored, was found guilty of an assault with intent to kill upon Sam Poe at McNeil's turpentine still on the 29th of August, 1890.

**NANCY WENT FREE.**

In the case of the State vs. Nancy McMillian, charged with the poisoning of her husband at Waynesboro, no bill was found, and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

Judge Atkinson will pass sentence in the above cases after the criminal docket is cleared.

There are still on hand two more important criminal cases—the case of the state vs. the Wm. rioters and David Davidson for the murder of Williamson at Warehorne.

**CAPTAIN NEWMAN'S KINDNESS**

To a Poor Little Fellow Who Was Arrested for Stealing Three Potatoes.

**CANTON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Poor Little Finn Pew, thirteen years old and starving, was arrested by Baillif Fowler, of Bell's district, charged with stealing three potatoes. He explained that he only had dry bread at home to eat, and that he stole the potatoes because he was hungry.

But he was placed in jail—for the dignity of the law must be upheld. The pitiful condition of the boy excited the sympathy of Captain Newman, whose heart is as big as his body, and after learning his condition and the facts in the case, a bond was signed and the boy released, when Captain Newman kindly dressed him in a better suit and gave him a good square meal.

**ANOTHER NOVEL SUIT.**

Parties Go to Law for the Possession of a Hen and Chickens.

**BRUNSWICK, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—A novel case came up for trial before Justice Coker Thursday. The case, as it appeared on the docket, read O. W. Lewis vs. Big Molly. It seems that Big Molly, in some way, got possession of a hen and her chickens which belonged to Lewis. They had a warm dispute about the matter, and the question was finally appealed to the courts for decision with the knowledge that the trial of the case would cost three times as much as the chickens were worth.

After hearing the evidence, Justice Coker awarded the property to the plaintiff and required him to give bond according to law.

**AN OLD VASE.**

Which Has an Interesting History—The Longest Ox Horns on Record.

**CARROLLTON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Mr. E. E. Murphy, of this place, has a vase that was made in the year 1416. It is a novel piece of ware, and looks almost new and is perfectly sound. It has a handle in the shape of a coiled serpent. The vase is about twelve inches high, and has been handed down from generation to generation. No doubt it would take the premium at the world's fair in old ware.

In addition to this old relic, Mr. Murphy has a pair of ox horns measuring four feet from tip to tip.

**THE BARTOW VETERANS**

Will Meet in Cartersville to Honor Joe Johnson.

**CARTERSVILLE, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Bartow camp of confederate veterans, and citizens generally, meet at the courthouse on Saturday promptly at 10 o'clock a.m.

Meeting called to order by President McCormick, of Bartow camp.

Prayer by the chaplain.

Recitation of an original poem by Comrade M. E. Cooper.

Presentation of resolutions by the committee, with brief remarks by the members.

Appropriate addresses are expected by Major C. H. Smith, Dr. W. H. Felton and others.

Adoption of the resolutions.

Benediction by chaplain.

**Elberton's Railroads,**

**ELBERTON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—The railroad talk is "all the go" in Elberton now. The new road is coming, and the track will be laid to within two and a quarter miles of Elberton by Saturday night. The road, which starts this side of Middleton, to the town of Gainesville, is being put down at the rate of one and a half miles a day, and Elberton will be the goal next Tuesday. Then the next thing will be the regular scheduled train.

**Will Sue the Road.**

**AUGUSTA, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—The South Carolina railroad, which has laid out its line from Aiken to the coast, will sue the young man from Graniteville, S. C., whose name is not obtainable, will sue the road for the conductor putting him off the train. The young man was a passenger on the special train that left Aiken for Augusta at 2 o'clock this morning, after the Schenectady ball.

**A Remarkable Quilt.**

**CUMMING, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Fannie Lou Dix, a girl thirteen years old, who lives at Vickery's creek, in Forsyth county, has a quilt with 4,000 pieces in it, which she made herself.

**Confederate Widows in Muscogee.**

**COLUMBUS, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Over 100 applicants have applied to Ordinary Pou for widows' pension blanks. He is of the opinion that there are about 125 widows who will draw pensions in Muscogee.

Colonel Livingston in Albany.

**ALBANY, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Hon. F. L. Livingston, president of the Georgia State Alliance, delivered an address at the courthouse in this city this afternoon.

**One Hundred and Two Years Old.**

**DOWNSVILLE, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Old lady Gowdy, of this county, died the other day. She was 102 years old.

**OLD CHESTNUTS.**

Gathered Forty Years Ago, Are Discovered to Be Perfectly Sound.

**CANTON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Perhaps the oldest chestnuts to be found anywhere in the country are at J. W. Reece's, at his home near Holly Springs in this county. Certainly they are the oldest we ever saw, heard of or ate. In the fall of 1859, H. C. Hughes, then living near where Holly Springs is now located, gathered a lot of chestnuts, as he was accustomed to do every year. Some of these he put in a small pouch or sack and laid away. When the war began he shouldered his musket and went to battle for his home and loved ones, but unfortunately never returned, having been mortally wounded on the battlefield. His sister, Mrs. J. W. Reece, gathered his things up and put them away, and among them was this little sack of chestnuts, which were shown us last Friday by Mr. Reece and J. S. Wood. The chestnuts are as sound as they ever were, there are no worm holes in them, and they are not shriveled up more than any you may now buy that were gathered last fall.

**HE LOVED HIS HORSES.**

And the Judge Will Erect Marble Slabs Over Their Graves.

**CANTON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—"Bob," the faithful old horse of Judge Brown, that had been in his possession for over a quarter of a century, died last week. He was thirty-one years old, and his life was ended as a candle burned into the socket and flickered out.

A few months ago, Stonewall, another safe and faithful horse belonging to Judge Brown died in his twenty-eighth year. These were two of the oldest horses we know anything about or have ever heard of. The historical record of the age of animals places the horse at twenty-five years, but in these instances the record is broken—Stonewall was three and Bob six years older.

Judge Brown thought a great deal of his horses, and had them appropriately and decently buried. He will probably put a marble slab to the mounds, showing the names, ages and last resting places of these two faithful horses.

**THE SWITCH THROWN OPEN.**

In Consequence of Which All the Cars Are Delayed.

**ON THE TRAIN, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—There was a bad wreck last night on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad at Miller's, twenty-eight miles north of Rome. Freight train No. 27, engine 428, ran into an open switch, wrecking several cars of coal and merchandise, and almost completely demolishing the engine. No one was hurt, nor even the tramp who had economically taken a berth in a car of lumber, and who crawled out from the car lying on its side to inquire if anything was wrong. All trains are tied up, and it will be 2 o'clock, at best, before the track will be cleared.

Both the main and safety switches had been sumably open by some unknown party, presumably to wreck the train, but it is hard to surmise their motive in wrecking a freight.

**WILLIAMS IS NOT GUILTY.**

After Four Years of Waiting He Is a Free Man.

**ZEBULON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—O. W. Williams, charged with the murder of S. B. Holmes at Neal, in this county, some four years ago, was put on trial in the superior court today. The state was well represented by Colonel Fred Disimone, acting solicitor, W. E. Womack absent.

The defense was ably represented by Colonel A. G. Allen, of Thomaston, and Colonel John Redding, of Barnesville.

The jury was out but a short time before agreeing to a verdict, which was not guilty. The verdict meets with general approval. Holmes is said to have been a bad man, while the character of Williams is said to have been good.

**AN OLD WEATHER PROPHET,**

Who Tells About Snow and Ice in the Month of April, 1849.

**HAIRLE, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—There is an old negro here whose name is Lee. He has seen nearly 100 years, and is regarded the best weather prophet in this section. When asked about the probable effects of the cold snap and the ice of April 6th, he said that crops would not be injured. He then gave a history of the snow that fell about the middle of April, in 1849. Corn was knee high and cotton was being chopped out. Corn was killed down to the ground. Some was planted over. Some of the old farmers said it would come out, and waited to see. It did come, and was a good corn year, and a good cotton year, too.

**SHE WANTS A NEW FACE.**

And a Doctor Has Been Found Who Will Undertake the Job.

**ELIJAH, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—It is rumored that Dr. A. S. J. Stovall is making preparations for a novel experiment. He is about to put a new face on a negro woman who resides on Mr. S. H. Fortson's plantation, and whose face and mouth were nearly all shot off about Christmas. She has nearly recovered from the wound, but it has left her face in a very bad condition. She wants a false face put where the wound is, and Dr. A. S. J. Stovall, whose efficient skill caused her to return, will put the face on for her.

**A Silver Find in Catooosa.**

**RAVENOON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Starting rumors are afoot in this city about the recent discovery of one of the most wonderful and richest silver mines in the south. It is located in less than three miles of Ringgold. For the past month, secretly, the work of investigation has been going on. The men who have been engaged in the work of locating the lead refuse to talk at present, and it was through a man who resides near the mine, that these meager details were obtained.

**The Pool is Broken Up.**

**COLUMBUS, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—The pool which was formed by the river men, based on the old arrangement, was dissolved this afternoon by the withdrawal of the Ellis, which will hereafter run independent. The rapture was occasioned by the refusal of the representatives of the other steamers to concede a certain percentage to the crew of the Ellis.

**Admitted to Ball.**

**ALBANY, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Will Anderson, who some time since killed a man by the name of Castello, in a barroom row in Blakely, was indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury of Early county this week, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000, pending his trial at the fall term of the court.

**Found Dead.**

**CARROLTON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—A negro man, Ephraim Overton by name, who occupied a house on Rev. A. R. Callaway's place, was found dead in his bed Tuesday morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the trouble.

**MACON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Mrs. Conner of Macon, an aged and most estimable lady, died this forenoon. She was the mother of Tom Grimesville, and other sons and daughters. She was the grandmother of Mrs. Henry Richardson, of Atlanta.

**A Remarkable Quilt.**

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**COLUMBUS, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Over 100 applicants have applied to Ordinary Pou for widows' pension blanks. He is of the opinion that there are about 125 widows who will draw pensions in Muscogee.

Colonel Livingston in Albany.

**ALBANY, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Hon. F. L. Livingston, president of the Georgia State Alliance, delivered an address at the courthouse in this city this afternoon.

**One Hundred and Two Years Old.**

**DOWNSVILLE, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—Old lady Gowdy, of this county, died the other day. She was 102 years old.

**THE POISONED JAR.**

**AN IMPORTANT INCIDENT IN THE M'KEE TRIAL.**

The Rumor Obtains that the Poison Found in Mrs. Wimpee's Stomach Was Thrown Into the Jar.

**HOME, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]**—"Embalming fluid, containing arsenic, was poured in the jar which contained Mrs. Wimpee's stomach." was the startling report circulated this morning.

This report occasioned a great deal of talk. It bore directly to the guilt or innocence of Mrs. McKee, or anybody else, of poisoning Mrs. Wimpee.

That the arsenic found in Mrs. Wimpee's stomach by Professor White was the embalming fluid's ingredients.

**M. RHUDY TALKS.**

The reports made people open their eyes wide and exclaim, "Is that so?"

The jar containing the stomach of Mrs. Wimpee was kept during one night in the furniture store of Mr. W. A. Rhudy, and here, it was rumored, was the place where the embalming fluid got in the jar, carried by Mr. Richards to Dr. White for examination.

The Constitution called on Mr. Rhudy.

"I don't know about that," said Mr. Rhudy.

"Did any embalming fluid go into the jar?" asked the reporter.

**THE SUBJECT EXPLAINED.**

"Well, I will tell you what I know. The jar containing Mrs. Wimpee's stomach was on the floor just there (pointing to the side of the stove). I took a bottle of embalming fluid, uncorked it, and sprinkled it around the office as a deodorizer. It smell bad. It was Clark's embalming fluid. Here, I will show you some."

Mr. Rhudy then took down a big bottle from the shelf, uncorked it, turned the mouth downward and scattered the fluid around the office, illustrating how he had done when the jar was on the floor.

"Was the jar, having the stomach, covered?"

"There was a cloth flour sack over the mouth. I just scattered this fluid around it showed you."

"Does it contain arsenic?"

"I cannot answer," he replied. "It will take a chemist to tell that."

## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
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## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Parties advertising in THE CONSTITUTION should be careful to designate which of the editions they want. For instance, we have received several applications for the "DAILY" to find afterwards both the "DAILY" and "SUNDAY" editions were wanted.

Remember that THE DAILY CONSTITUTION means the edition for the SIX WEEK DAYS, and that costs \$6.00 per year.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION means the paper for EVERY DAY in the week, and costs \$8.00 per year. Say what you want, when you subscribe.

**12 CENTS PER WEEK**  
 For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

The largest daily circulation of any paper in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 11, 1891.

## Judge Crisp as a Tariff Reformer.

We print elsewhere today the report of an interview held with Congressman Charles F. Crisp by a staff correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION, together with some extracts from his admirable speeches on the tariff. It is all interesting, timely and conclusive.

The course of Judge Crisp in congress and his record on the tariff question are perfectly well known to his own people. It is clear that his critics have not inquired into the record that Judge Crisp made in congress as a tariff reformer, which shows the great injustice that they are doing to one of the most active and influential tariff reformers in the last house.

It may be said here without reservation that the charges and insinuations which have been made against the tariff record of Judge Crisp are slanderous inventions, circulated for the purpose of injuring him in his candidacy for the speakership—a candidacy that has behind it the support and sympathy of the sincerest tariff reformers to be found in the country. The charges of Mr. Jones, the editor of The Republic, are so baseless, indeed, that he has reduced them to an absurd insinuation. The Republic admits that Judge Crisp voted for tariff reform—for the Mills bill—but it insists that he voted reluctantly. Such a statement as this is calculated to demonstrate the remarkable ability of Jones and his side-whiskers, and we believe that other demonstrations are forthcoming. What Jones didn't know his psychological side-whiskers knew, and the side-whiskers were of the opinion that Judge Crisp voted "reluctantly."

The side-whiskers say he voted reluctantly for Carlisle and reluctantly for the Mills bill. Perhaps Jones will finally be driven into charging that Judge Crisp's great speech against the McKinley bill was reluctantly made, and that his campaign speeches in Massachusetts were of the same character. There is this much to be said of Jones—he is an enthusiastic little creature when he is engaged in a piece of ugly work. In the case of Judge Crisp, Jones has carried his meanness farther than his employees bargained for. Not one of the other candidates for the speakership will endorse that Jones says about Judge Crisp—not one of them will state that the Georgia congressman, whose career in the house has won the admiration of the whole country, is not an enthusiastic tariff reformer. Not a member of the last house, either democrat or republican, will say that Judge Crisp was not foremost among those who were engaged in furthering the cause of tariff reform.

In this connection it is a remarkable fact that of the democratic members of the last house at least two-thirds are favorable to Judge Crisp's candidacy for the speakership. This shows the weight of his record with the men who fought shoulder to shoulder with him in the great battle for tariff reform.

## Views of a Veteran Democrat.

Mr. Louis N. Megargee, one of the best known newspaper men in the country, prints in The Continent, of New York city, the report of an interview which he recently held with Mr. William Dickson, a prominent and an influential democrat of Washington, and a member of the democratic national committee. The remarks of Mr. Dickson are of exceeding interest. Coming from a prominent politician, who has been an ardent admirer and supporter of Mr. Cleveland, they show the drift of sentiment among the leading democratic workers.

Mr. Dickson talked with unusual frankness. He said that if Mr. Cleveland were renominated he would work for him heart and soul; yet he feared that the ex-president had butted himself out of the race. "No one," said Mr. Dickson, "questions his honesty, his integrity of purpose, or his courageousness in public affairs, and yet there is a general feeling that he has made mistakes which have removed him from the field of probable candidates. He declared a position upon the silver question which, while courageous, was unnecessary and un-called for and therefore impolitic."

Another difficulty about the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, according to Mr. Dickson, is in regard to the explicit promise made to the territories in the democratic platform of 1884 that they would be no longer affiliated with the carpetbag governments which they had been compelled to endure under republican administrations. Naturally the territories wanted their rulers

selected from their own people, but their hopes were disappointed. Mr. Dickson says that Mr. Cleveland personally assured him that, in the event of democratic success in 1884, the carpetbag system of government in the territories should be abolished. Yet they were not abolished, and Mr. Dickson is of the opinion that the republican senators from the new states of Montana and Washington are the results of this fact.

Then there was the non-partisan administration of Mr. Cleveland—the sincere effort on his part to carry out a species of civil service reform utterly and wholly impracticable in a republic which depends on party government in the administration of affairs. Mr. Dickson is under the impression that Mr. Cleveland's serious and disinterested efforts in behalf of this deadly invention of mugwumpism chilled the enthusiasm of the real democratic leaders and workers, and that the ex-president will lack the support and sympathy of this predominant element if he seeks a renomination.

Who, then, is to be the democratic nominee? Mr. Dickson does not even mention the name of Governor Hill, but remarks with some emphasis that Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is a democrat of national renown, influence and importance. He goes farther, indeed, and declares that Senator Gorman is the most prominent man in the democratic eye today. Mr. Dickson also remarked that Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, is a factor to be seriously considered when the next democratic convention comes to select a candidate.

We have synopsized these views of a democrat who is more influential than prominent in order that our readers may be treated to a glimpse of the drift of opinion in the inner circles of democracy.

## A Boor at a Banquet.

At a recent banquet of the Devonshire Congregational Union, at Tavistock, Eng., the Rev. M. P. Davies, who was in the chair, declined to propose the regular toast to the queen. He said that he could not conscientiously do it, nor would he propose the health of the prince of Wales and the other members of the royal family, as they were card players and gamblers.

So Mr. Davies called on the Rev. Mr. Johnson to give the toasts. Mr. Johnson knew what was proper on such an occasion, and discharged the duty thrust upon him like a gentleman.

Occasionally a crank like Mr. Davies sounds a discordant note on a social occasion by posing as a model of virtue, and attempting to rebuke somebody. It does not enter his head that he should stay at home unless he is willing to conform to the etiquette of the entertainment to which he is invited, or the position which he accepts. Mr. Davies made the mistake of looking upon the queen and her family as private persons, when he should have regarded them simply in their public capacity.

We have seen something of this narrowness in our own country. The heads of the departments of government are sometimes very objectionable characters, but on public and social occasions a certain formal courtesy is due them, and the man who refuses to conform to the requirements of social custom makes a big mistake.

In the Tavistock affair Mr. Davies managed to let everybody know that he was a boor, but beyond that he accomplished nothing.

## The President's Visit.

Some weeks ago, in an editorial on President Harrison's contemplated southern tour, THE CONSTITUTION said that, while our people would have no gushing ovation for him, they would receive him with the respect due the chief magistrate of a great nation.

Now, that the president is to be with us, in the course of a few days, it is in order to emphasize our former expressions of opinion on the subject of his visit. We cannot welcome Mr. Harrison as a republican politician because his prejudices and his methods have been narrow and illiberal, and have worked great injustice to the south. Aside from all this, however, it will afford us pleasure to see the president of the United States within our gates, and he will receive a proper welcome.

We are glad that President Harrison has decided to take this southern trip. He will see a law-abiding, peaceful and prosperous people. On every hand he will hear the busy hum of commerce and industry. Here in Atlanta, the city against whose frowning redoubts and red ramparts he led his veterans in blue more than a quarter of a century ago, he will find a queenly metropolis instead of the war-worn little town that he besieged. He will find that the old passions and issues have given place to national and economic problems which we are working out as well as we can. He will find throughout this fair land a spirit of toleration, and the true genius of progress. He will find the negroes contented, prosperous, and enjoying every educational advantage, while they are the equals of the white before the law.

It will be good for the president to see these things with his own eyes. They cannot fail to convince him that he has done us injustice, and it will be strange indeed if they do not cause a modification of his views and methods.

For these and other reasons our people will be glad to welcome the president next week.

## More Blue Laws.

Napoleon once said that a very large number of churches in proportion to the population was evidence of a low grade of morality.

Whether he was right or wrong we shall not stop to inquire, but his remark suggests another, which we hold to be true. It is this: The more blue laws we have, the more immorality and lawlessness there will be.

It has always been so. In England about 200 offenses were once made punishable with death. In that country they used to hang several hundred tramps a year. But it was not until after these severe laws were abolished that England made any great advance in morality.

It was the same way in New England. The old blue laws made people dissatisfied and rebellious, and they were educated in cruelty and greed.

We see something of this at the present day all over the country. Many prohibition laws invade personal liberty. Laws against cigarette-smoking and the sale of cigars on Sunday are inconsistent with other privileges enjoyed by the citizen. Sometimes a good law is construed absurdly and oppressively. Take the lottery law. Under

its construction in Massachusetts, a grocer in Roslindale was fined \$50 for giving a present to every purchaser of \$25 worth of goods. A step further will make every person a criminal when he promises a gift dependent upon a contingency. Many newspapers have been interfered with in the same idiotic way because they distributed presents to their subscribers.

Not is this all. In many cities detectives watch for violations of laws that have been allowed to slumber, a dead letter on the statute books for a generation, and make cases against the offenders. The effect of all this is to strengthen the love of persecution which is a part of our vicious human nature. The strong, educated into injustice by unjust laws, look about them for opportunities to oppress the weak. Poverty has become a crime, and the honest stranger looking for work runs the risk of being sent to the chain-gang. Criminal warrants are frequently taken out against honest debtors, when the prosecutors know that the victims will make any sacrifice rather than endure the disgrace of a trial, although certain of acquittal.

Oppressive blue laws, or laws unjustly enforced, cause cruelty and injustice to run through the entire warp and woof of our social fabric. They debase and moralize and brutalize a people.

We need less law, and more common sense and common justice in the administration of law.

**THE COURIER-JOURNAL** is inclined to be nervous over Kentucky's constitutional convention, but it is not every state that can have a constitutional convention a whole year.

**SENATOR PLUMB**, of Kansas, says that Mr. Blaine is still fighting the McKinley law in a quiet way. As soon as Mr. Benjamin Harrison discovered this fact he snubbed the Canadian reciprocity commissioners whom Mr. Blaine had invited to go to Washington, and sent them home with fliers in their ears.

**THE ITALIAN** newspapers say they want American dollars. In this case the members of the Italian cabinet should pack up their monkeys and hurdygurdies and come over and earn the dollars honestly.

BARNUM LEFT \$5,000,000 that he had no use for.

IN MR. MCKINLEY'S town the people put in a democratic mayor.

HAVING SECURED a bounty on maple sugar, Mr. Edmunds is willing to rest on his laurels.

THE DWELLERS on Whitehall street beyond Trinity hill would do well to call in the services of the street sprinklers occasionally.

THE RETIREMENT of Carter Harrison will occasion no regret.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE LATE FATHER NAPOLÉON did his son Victor a service by abusing him in his will, denouncing him as a rebel and disinheriting him. This naturally excites sympathy for the young man, and brings him into prominence. He will cast very little about his father's hatred. The Bonapartes have never been afraid of dead men.

A MRS. BROWNE, in Birmingham, Ill., claims to be the widow of Charles F. Brown, better known as "Artemus Ward." She says that she was married to him in 1835. The well-known fact that he was born one year before that date does not disconcert her. She sticks to her story, and has witnesses who will swear that her husband and "Artemus Ward" were the same.

THE NEBRASKA reform legislature signaled itself at the end of its session. It was Saturday night. The members got drunk, and at 1 o'clock Sunday morning the senate invaded the house to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." Then the members of the house, who had been in the senate all night, like Apaches on the warpath, dashed in, overturned, beer bottles were thrown at bald heads, and members sluggered each other in a jolly good humor. The effect of this drunken revel upon public morals may be imagined. Evidently Nebraska now needs to have her reformers reformed.

FLAPS OF THE FRISKET.

The stockholders of The Ball Ground News evidently mean business. The Cherokee Advance says that they meet after each issue, collect the money and share profits. It is not known where the editor comes in.

Editor C. M. Furrow, of The Madisonian, was in the city yesterday. His friends here are always glad to see him. He is getting ready for a twelve-page edition on the first of May. It will be called "a spring edition," and will be printed in colors.

The Madisonian is not only a good paper for news, but a first-class advertising medium.

WEIRD STORIES.—NAPOLÉON.—He is a boor, but beyond that he accomplished nothing.

THE "TRAMP" printer is often found to be a genius. One of the fraternity walked into the office of the Irwinton Blade recently and composed the following:

Well, this is strange, by all the gods! I never dreamt of such a thing. We poor antiquated clods Where Sherman's band pass'd thro', Nor battle gain'd such fearful odds As now I needs must do.

Yet here I am, a boor, and not a foe To any bank of northern snow.

A northern welcome comes; But only rain and rain below, And snow above in snow.

Ye gods! I ask, is not Sherman's men One-half so blue as I am?

Yet why should they be gloomy when They ate three meals per diem,

And found at eve some shad glean Where they at case might lie 'em?

THE JACKSON HERALD is carrying on a lively war with some of its contemporaries. But The Herald can hold its own. Bedeviled by the paper's paper, typographically, in the state, and editorially, it shows unusual ability. There is no doubt in this.

Colonel Jack Cranston, the popular agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, had quite an experience with a big rattlesnake down in Stewart county the other day.

I have been in many cities.

Heard their praises sung in ditties,

Have partaken of their hospitality;

Here they look upon a stranger

And seem wrapped up in immortality.

They are always finding isms,

Which result in local schisms,

A boastful way to preach morality;

They preach in utter blindness

Of their charity and kindliness,

But they never practice hospitality.

There is too much morality

In this sanctimonious locality,

Where you're forced to think of Heaven and to pray;

There's no shelter for a sinner,

So I'll pack up after dinner

And go where things are earthy in their way.

—F. C. MURPHY.

HERE are three spy paragraphs from the pen of Editor Joe Cain, of The Chattooga News:

It is better to dwell in a corner of the house,

than to wear a long tail coat and be always dodging the balliffs.

How much brighter a paper is when it is written by men who are favorably mentioned therein. Even the market reporters seem interesting.

Sixty years ago, at midnight, looking into the many vaults of infinite space, man feels him self but an atom. Let him be late at church and start down the aisle, with screaming boots and then, if he is a modest man, he'll wish he was an atom.

—F. C. MURPHY.

THE JACKSON HERALD is the largest ever seen in Stewart county. He had fourteen rattlesnakes.

When the hollow log was cut into it was found that the rattler had bitten the possum,

and it had swelled up as large as a small barrel. But for this fact Mr. Cranston's fate might have been different.

State Lecturer F. D. Wimberly, of Pulaski county, who has been talking to the alliance of the first district, was in Atlanta yesterday.

"I was very much surprised," said he, "with the close financial condition of the

## IT COMES FROM EAST.

## THE GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN RAILWAY

Will Enter the City Alongside the Georgia Road—Land Has Been Secured for Its Shops.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern shops.

## THAT NEGRO COLLEGE.

*THE COMMISSION WILL MEET TODAY AT THE CAPITOL.*

Probability of Savannah Being Selected for the School—A Talk with Chancellor Boggs.

The commission appointed by the Governor to locate the negro agricultural college, provided for in an act of the last congress, will meet at the capitol at 11 o'clock this morning.

Savannah, Milledgeville and Americus are bidding for the school.

Savannah will probably get it, as the majority of the commission believe that, considering all things, to be the best location. The building which will probably be selected is just outside of the city limits—one of the grandest of old southern mansions.

Chancellor Boggs, of the university, reached here last evening and will meet with the commission tomorrow.

"I think," said he, "we shall be able to get Georgia's money due under the agricultural college act without agreeing to Secretary Noble's discussion to divide it equally, and not equitably, as the bill provides, between the two races. Certainly we shall, unless he reverses his decisions made in the cases of Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee. Each of these states proposed to him that the money be turned over to the governor of the state, who would in turn place it with the treasurer of the agricultural college, and the college would guarantee to furnish the colored branch with all the funds necessary to educate all the colored youths who might apply and after proper examination be admitted to the college. Now, I am in favor of our board, through the governor, proposing to Secretary Noble that he do with us as he has done with other states—give us the money when we have established the colored branch college and have agreed to educate therein all the colored young men who are already sufficiently advanced to enter the college. The examination required for admission to the school is provided in the act. This, in my opinion, is the fairest and best solution of the problem."

The act provides for an appropriation of \$15,000, the first year to be increased at the rate of \$1,000 additional each year until the sum reaches \$25,000 annually at which it shall remain perpetually. The appropriations for the first two years are now due. In other words so soon as Governor Northern and Secretary Noble shall reach an agreement as to a proper division of the money between the races \$31,000 will be paid over to the governor.

## THE ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

Something of the Approaching Entertainment—Some Features.

The celebration of the seventy-second anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship promises to be a grand affair.

It will occur on Monday night, the 27th of April, at Concordia hall. Each lodge has appointed three of its members to represent it on the committee to arrange for the celebration, and the committee is working to make the coming celebration the grandest affair ever given by the Odd Fellows of Atlanta.

The committee will hold another meeting next Wednesday night at the Odd Fellows' hall, corner Alabama and Whitehall, when the reports of several subcommittees will be received and acted upon.

The programme will consist of speeches, recitations, music, etc.

After the programme, refreshments will be served.

The growth of Odd Fellowship has been something phenomenal in Atlanta. There are now nearly 1,200 members of the various lodges in the city, and each one is flourishing like a green bay tree.

There is a great deal of talk of another lodge being chartered in the southern portion of the city near the East Tennessee shops, but as yet no steps have been taken towards establishing it.

Grand Master James A. Anderson and other officers of the grand lodge will, in the next week, personally visit every lodge in the city.

## STILL BEHIND THE BARS.

But He Hopes to Be Out on Bond Today.

His Friends Call on Him.

Tom Willingham, the young man arrested for some alleged crooked business while in the employ of A. V. Baisden, is still behind the bars at the station house.

There were no new developments in the case yesterday. None of the other parties mentioned before, probably implicated were arrested, and nothing further will be done until Willingham is disposed of.

Willingham will be taken before Justice Pat Owen for preliminary hearing this morning at 9 o'clock. It is probable, however, that he will waive preliminary examination and give bond for his appearance at the superior court.

The young man's father and brother, with other friends, called to see him yesterday and arrange for bond when the amount is fixed.

Willingham said last night that he would come out all right when the truth is made known.

Mr. J. M. Friend, whose name was brought into the Willingham matter, has a word to say. Mr. Friend is a man of well-known means and of undoubted integrity.

"Willingham called on me," said Mr. Friend, "offering to sell some samples. Knowing Willingham was a drummer, with whom it is customary to dispose of samples, I purchased some. Several days after, Baisden, with whom I knew Willingham was connected, solicited me to buy some odds and ends for the convention. I asked him if he had any more samples for sale, which question naturally brought about a discovery of Willingham's doings. I at once returned the goods, and instead of being an accomplice in the matter I am a loser in the transaction."

## THE SNOW PROPERTY.

On Forsyth Street Is Sold to Mr. J. R. Gray for \$15,000.

Mr. H. Y. Snow has sold his store on Forsyth street.

Mr. J. R. Gray bought it.

The trade was closed and the papers were filed yesterday morning.

Fifteen thousand dollars in cold, hard cash was the price paid.

The building is a one-story brick, and by no means a fine one. The lot has a frontage of twenty-eight feet, and runs back 110 feet.

The place has been known as the Snow property for years and years, and is one of the most desirable lots on the street. When the Forsyth street bridge is built it will be one of the finest business sites between Marietta and Alabama streets.

Mr. Gray has not announced the object of his purchase yet. He may hold it as it is, and he may erect a handsome building on the lot.

## Wonderfully Educated Animals.

Professor Gentry's Equine and Canine Academy will heat the opera house next Monday and Tuesday, at night and at matinee, is perhaps the most wonderful of its kind in the United States; it is spoken of as truly wonderful. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The entertainment was simply delightful. The intelligence of these ponies and dogs is truly wonderful, and it is all done with the greatest naturalness. Every animal and dog, from the smallest to the largest, does what it is told to do, except talk. Professor Gentry has forty-five dogs and sixteen ponies. They are all Standard ponies save 'Eunice,' a Dapple Dapple, which is from Bengal India 'foresee' the only two of the kind in this country. The dogs comprise every species from the Russian poodle to the Indian cur, but they are all trained to do their work with the greatest skill."

Traveling Men Will Be There.—Tonight at the Southern Travelers' Association clubrooms there will be a grand rally of all the traveling men in town. Business of importance and a full attendance is requested. Arrangements are to be made tonight for the convention at Augusta.

## AN IMPORTANT PLAN.

## THE LAST SURVEY MADE FOR THE NEW WATERWORKS.

A Water Power to be Developed and an Electric Plant for Lighting the City to Be Included.

A water power. To run the pumps for Atlanta's new water works.

And to supply power to light the city by electricity.

That is the latest plan developed for Atlanta's good.

It means the saving of \$50,000 now paid for lighting the city, besides great economy in conducting the proposed waterworks.

City Engineer Clayton and Mr. Richards, superintendents of the waterworks, devised the plan in making the last survey from the Chattahoochee river, which survey has just been completed.

This is the plan and survey that will be adopted by the water commissioners and council.

That is, it will be adopted if the opinions of Superintendent Richards and Engineer Clayton are regarded in the matter.

Enough money can be saved to the city to cause it to more than pay the interest on the bonds issued to build the new waterworks.

Besides, Mr. Richards' plan is, according to his estimate, greatly more satisfactory than any other heretofore discussed.

This being so, the city has done well in thoroughly investigating the situation before settling upon any plan.

Here is a running outline of the plan:

The water supply, of course, is to be taken from the Chattahoochee river.

At Randall's shoals, above Peachtree creek, a dam is to be constructed to furnish the water power.

A race is to be run from this down to what is known as Long Island creek, where the first power and pumping station is to be located.

From this first station the water is to be pumped, water being the motive power used, to a second station on Casey's hill, over an elevation of 283 feet.

Then from Casey's hill to the city the elevation is only fifteen feet.

Power is to be transmitted from the first station on Long Island creek to the second station on Casey's hill by electricity. The electric plant will be located at the first station and the machinery in the second station is to be propelled by electricity.

The city will be lighted from this plant also.

The strain on the pumping machinery at the first station, Mr. Richards says, will be much less than the strain on the machinery at the pump station.

Water is now being pumped into the city up an elevation of 310 feet. By this new system the main lift will be only 235 feet.

This is another strong point, because the heavier the pressure naturally the more wear and tear on the machinery.

All the details of this plan have been worked out and agreed upon by Clayton and Mr. Richards, as strong in their support of it.

Today Mr. Richards and Mr. Clayton leave for Philadelphia, where they go to attend the convention of waterworks superintendents.

They will carry with them maps and plans of this latest survey and plan, with a view of placing them before the engineer who controls the Philadelphia and other great water-power waterworks systems, so that he may make himself familiar with the Atlanta situation by a personal investigation some time ago.

When Superintendent Richards and Engineer Clayton return, the board of water commissioners will meet and pass upon the plan, after which it will go to the council for final action.

Then for the work.

## NORTHERN CAPITALISTS.

Who Have Been in Alabama, to Reach Atlanta Today.

A special car, bearing a party of prominent capitalists from Pittsburgh, Pa., will arrive in Atlanta today.

The party comes from Alabama, where they have been developing the new city of Sylacauga, near Anniston, and will stop over in Atlanta until Monday.

The gentlemen will take a look at the Gate City, and it is probable that some investments may be made.

Mr. John Jamison, one of the prominent members of the party, arrived in Atlanta yesterday, a day in advance of the other gentlemen.

Poor pay is the principal reason the policemen give for making their request.

The master will doubtless come up at the next meeting of council, in time to be effective on the purchase of summer uniforms if it should be received favorably by the city fathers.

## THE MAYOR MUST EXPLAIN.

## A Peculiar State of Affairs in Lithuania.

LITHONIA, GA., April 10.—[Special.]—The town of Lithonia is without a criminal government. The mayor has gone to America, the mayor pro tem. is off looking after his big plantation and a flying-jenny is in full blast.

It is also reported that the marshal has been instructed to make a case against the mayor on his return. It happened in this way: Monday Mr. F. W. Cotton, of Atlanta, was arraigned before the mayor charged with soliciting insurance in Lithonia without a license, and he was fined \$6—or if the license was taken out he was only to pay costs, \$1. He took out the license. Upon investigation Mr. Cotton discovered the fact that the mayor was also soliciting insurance without a license, and hence made the case.

It is also reported that the marshal has been instructed to make a case against the mayor on his return. It happened in this way: Monday Mr. F. W. Cotton, of Atlanta, was arraigned before the mayor charged with soliciting insurance in Lithonia without a license, and he was fined \$6—or if the license was taken out he was only to pay costs, \$1. He took out the license. Upon investigation Mr. Cotton discovered the fact that the mayor was also soliciting insurance without a license, and hence made the case.

A TALL BLACKBERRY VINE.

CARROLLTON, GA., April 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Jim Higgins exhibited a blackberry vine in town this morning that is nineteen feet high. It grew out near Crystal Spring park, in the woods. He says there are others where he got this one fully as tall and large.

Oyster Shells Bored Up.

ALBANY, GA., April 10.—[Special.]—A large lot of oyster shells have been secured from the city artisan well, which is now being bored at a depth of nearly 400 feet below the earth's surface. The shells are in a perfect state of preservation, and indicate that Albany is built upon the site of prehistoric oyster beds.

## RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

The Great Piedmont Air-Line and the Washington Vestibule Train.

The Washington Limited Pullman Vestibule Train, composed of Sleeping, Drawing-room, Library, Smoking and Observation Cars, to Washington in 19 hours, to New York in 26 hours. Elegant dining-car service. All cars are provided with vestibules, which includes Pullman accommodations. Two other through trains, without change between Atlanta and the National Capital, are the Southern and the Western, running from New York on the night train. Connections assured and service unequalled. Ticket offices in Union Depot and at No. 13 Kimball House. Fed 4-dim. 40c.

Read "Announcement" of Standard Wagon Co. in another column.

Marion Harland

Says that "oup is the introduction to the ceremony of dining." A plate of hot, nourishing soup is an essential to the beginning of a good dinner. Care and skill, however, and generally the personal effort of the housewife herself, are required to make good soup. We are glad to announce to our many patrons that good and nutritious soup, at a moderate price, can be had without the trouble of making. Our stock of the Franco-American Food Company has just arrived, and you can find any variety you may want upon our shelves.

"Care and cleanliness" should be the motto of the cook, says Mr. Blardot, its proprietor, and the motto is carried out in every department of his enlarged edition of a model kitchen.

Isn't it pleasant to have customers compliment you on the quality of your goods? Our constant aim has always been to keep only the best, and the result has been pleased customers and business increasing pleasure.

Now, is it not hard for you to always get butter to please you? We have just made a contract with the finest creamery in the bluegrass regions of Tennessee. The contract will run a year, and the butter will always be the same. Leave your name and address, and let us supply you regularly, and you will always have good butter.

Our California peaches, white cherries and apricots are selling rapidly. Their fine flavor and low prices commend them to all. The price is 35c per dozen.

The Windham corn at 15 cents is also a rapid seller. Our home-made blackberry jam and apple jelly are fine. We are the only merchants in Atlanta that reduced the price of granulated sugar to seventeen pounds for \$1 on the 1st of April. Our sugar came in on the 1st, and we at once gave our customers the advantage of the low price.

Won't it pay you to trade with a live, energetic house?

W. R. HORN,  
Successor to Hoyt & Horn, 28 Whitehall Street.

C. C. COOK.

## RYAN ON TOP AGAIN.

## THE ATLANTA MERCHANT WHIPS THE FIGHT.

The New York Supreme Court Decides the N. J. Schloss &amp; Co. Attachment Against S. A. Ryan.

Stephen A. Ryan is a mighty hard man to down.

Hard because he is always right.

His last victory was won in the supreme court of the state of New York yesterday.

And in winning that victory Mr. Ryan has only fulfilled the expectations of those who know him.

It was in the N. J. Schloss &amp; Co. case.

That case was the beginning of a bitter war.

The case is the last of a series of trials between Mr. Ryan and Mr. Schloss.

In his New York trial Mr. Ryan has been trading with N. J. Schloss &amp; Co. In November last he purchased a large bill of goods from the Schloss firm.

The payment was at four months.

Before the bill was due Schloss &amp; Co., for some cause—no one has ever been able to give it—attached some goods consigned to Mr. Ryan by a New York house.

The goods attached were valued at something over \$1,000, and the attachment was secured by Schloss to protect himself for a bill not yet due him by Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Ryan was greatly surprised when he ascertained that his goods had been attached by the New York house. However, he was equal to the emergency, quickly giving a bond for the amount.

Feeling himself outraged Mr. Ryan brought suit against Schloss &amp; Co. for damage to his business, laying it at \$100,000.

This suit is now pending in the New York courts.

The trial of the attachment suit was set for yesterday, and a few days ago Mr. Ryan left for New York. He was in the courtroom yesterday morning when Judge M. J. O'Brien, of the supreme court, rendered the decision in his favor.

Mr. Ryan will now push his suit against Schloss &amp; Co. to the fullest extent of the law.

## THOSE POLICE UNIFORMS.

Which the City Council Will Be Asked to Furnish.

Just now the chief topic of discussion with the gay and festive policeman is the petition which is to be presented to the general council asking the city to foot the uniform bill for the police department.

Other cities have set the precedent of uniting their police force free of charge, and the Atlanta police are asked to do the same.

The department is pushing its petition for all it is worth, making it interesting in advance to the councilmen to whom they look for their dues.

Of course the question naturally arises itself, whether the members of the department have to buy clothes if they were not on the police force, and it is also intimated that their clothing bill would be as much as citizens as it is as police officers.

Poor pay is the principal reason the policemen give for making their request.

The master will

## NEWS OF SOCIETY.

INTERESTING EVENTS IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.  
A Delightful Afternoon Enchre Party Given by the Misses Harwood—The Northern Society Entertainment.

A very delightful afternoon enche party was given yesterday by Miss Harwood and Miss Edmund Harwood for the pleasure of a number of their lady friends.

Delicious refreshments were served during the afternoon. The party was a merry one, being composed of thoroughly congenial and charming people who were fortunate in being the guests of hostesses so graceful and easy in entertaining.

The first prize, a Dresden candlestick, was won by Miss Clarke. Miss Hattie Inman won the second, a gold hat pin, and Miss Grant gained the booby prize, a shell comb. Those present were Miss Clarke, Miss John Clarke, Miss Julia Lowry Clarke, Miss Neely, Miss Marsh, Miss Grant, Miss Adeline Adair, Miss Maude, Miss Annie Mitchell, Miss Julia Hammond, Miss Lillian Hamlin, Miss Henrietta Inman, Miss Annie Inman, Miss Lily Orme, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Grant Wilkins, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Marion Spruce, Mrs. Carroll Payne, Mrs. A. Bert Thornton, and Mrs. John Clarke.

The Ladies' Social Society, of the First Baptist church, did not meet last night at the home of Mrs. J. B. Hawthorne, owing to her illness.

The Woman's Industrial Union will meet Monday afternoon next at 3:30 o'clock, in the parlor of the Young Men's Library.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—On last Sunday the members of St. Steven's Sunday school presented Rev. W. K. Wimble with an elegant walking cane as a token of their appreciation of his services as pastor of that church. Mr. Compton Miller made a graceful presentation speech. Mr. Kimball acknowledged the surprise in a pretty and appropriate manner. Rev. Kimball has done a great work for the church since he became its pastor, and the church, no less than the Sunday school, acknowledges his valuable service.

The young men of the city, about thirty strong, have organized a Bible society, and their meetings are held each Thursday evening. The object of the organization is to give closer study to the Bible, and especially the Sunday school lessons.

A party of young men and ladies came over from Macon last Saturday and picnicked at Powell Park. On Thursday another party of a dozen people came over for a similar purpose. There are about eight or ten big excursions from neighboring towns on the caper for this and next month, and the picnic season promises to be one of unusual gaiety.

Mr. John E. Torrence, of Atlanta, was among the visitors of the Gate City in town during the week. Mr. Torrence is making a great race for the medal of popularity given by the Southern Travelers' Association of Georgia, and if his election depended on the loyalty of his Milledgeville constituency, he will surely "go there."

Messrs. J. N. Lamar, of Atlanta, and John Hardwick, of Macon, who were among the visitors to the city during the week, have returned to their homes.

Messrs. E. E. Bell and Peter J. Cline have returned from the northern and eastern markets.

Miss Elouise McBride, a charming young lady of Baltimore, Md., arrived in the city during the week, and will hereafter be at the head of T. L. McCombs & Co.'s lady department of their main store.

Major J. C. Lynch has returned from Albany, where he attended the chautauqua, as a member of the governor's staff.

A social entertainment by the cadets and members of the religious societies on Friday night closed the week's social record here. The entertainment was a big success.

Miss Mary Smith is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, of Eatonton, Ga.

THE NORTHERN SOCIETY.

An Evening Given Up to Music and Enjoyment.

The Northern Society, of Georgia, held an entertainment last night at its rooms in the old capitol building.

The evening opened with an introduction and reception, during which fifty new members were added to the organization. After this the following musical programme was rendered:

Solo, "Love's Young Dream"—Mr. Stiff.  
Trio, "Sweet and Low"—Miss Martin, Miss Congdon and Mr. Stiff.

Solo, "Vale of Charmondy"—Miss Congdon.

The singing of these artists captivated their hearers. Miss Congdon was forced to respond to an encore, so greatly was her rendition enjoyed.

Miss Martin never appeared to better advantage, and her rich, musical voice showed an excellence which always delights.

Mr. Stiff sang in the splendid manner for which he is noted.

A dance by the young people and an elegant supper closed an enjoyable evening.

ANNUAL SERMON.—Tomorrow at the Central Presbyterian church, the annual sermon to the confederate veterans will be preached by Dr. G. B. Strickler. Judge W. L. Calhoun, president of the association, requests that the veterans will meet at the Confederate hall on Broad street, at 10:15 o'clock, a.m., and march from there to the church. Services will begin at 11 o'clock.

The Nine-Mile Circuit.—The Fulton County electric line puts on its nine-mile circuit today. The car runs from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 p.m. It is now in full operation and is no more delightful outing to be had about the city. Last year's travel shows that it is popular.

Nervous debility, poor memory, diffidence, sexual weakness, pimples, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at all alights.

Bradyrotine taken, Headaches stop.

CLINTON, JONES CO., Ga., June 7, 1881.

Dear Sir.—The Sandino I got off you acted like a charm on a severe case of scratches, curing it in a short while. It was just what I wanted and what you recommended it to be. It is a valuable medicine about stock. Your respectfully,

ROLAND T. ROSS,  
Ordinary.

See "announcement" of Standard Wagon Co. in another column. apr 3-28

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Everything Suitable for Wedding Gifts and Anniversary Presents—The Very Choicest Articles.

We desire to call the public's attention to the fact that we are especially prepared to furnish wedding gifts and anniversary presents of the very choicest character in articles of Haviland's fine china. A china present is always appropriate. Weddings and anniversaries are constantly occurring, and in order to supply the demand for suitable presents, we keep on hand just such things as may be needed in that line.

Do you wish to make a present today to a friend? If so, we can supply you, as we have a beautiful collection of odd pieces of china, such as salad and berry bowls, olive and jelly dishes, cake plates, and an endless variety in ice cream sets, fish and game sets, chocolate sets etc. We have these goods, both plain and decorated, at very reasonable prices. Being in direct and daily communication with headquarters, we are constantly receiving consignments and are in position to offer you the latest novelties and choicest productions of Haviland's celebrated factory.

In addition to china, we have an excellent assortment of fine crystal cut glass and Potter's braids.

We make a specialty of carrying sterling inlaid silverware.

Don't forget to call and examine our entire stock. We have just what you want. Dobbs, Wey & Co., 45 Peachtree street.

mar 7 dif

See "announcement" of Standard Wagon Co. in another column. apr d2w

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

## FROM THE RECORDER'S GRIM.

Macon played a prominent part at one time yesterday. A negro was arraigned before Judge Kontz.  
You are charged with loitering. Guilty or not guilty?  
"Now, sir; I was walkin' when de policeman got me."  
"How long have you been in Atlanta?"  
"Down in de country?"  
"Whereabouts?"  
"Macon."  
"Why do you leave there?"  
"Well, de people wuz dyin' so fast I'm afraid I'd die too, so I jes' left."

A woman was addressed yesterday by an attorney. She didn't know who he was.  
"Madam, what were you doing at this place you spoke of?"  
"I was attending to my business. Have you anything to do with it?" came back hotly.

HENDERSON, N. C., April 10.—Every demand for books of original entry has been refused me so far. Publish to the world, over my signature, that, if immediate access to the books be given me, I will win. There has been found in the individual ledger \$5,000 to the credit of R. L. Daingerfield, borrowed on the endorsement of William H. S. Burgwyn, which should have been credited to Daingerfield & Jenkins, by whom the note was given. They have produced no books but individual and savings department ledgers, and none of the papers called for.

## DAN STILL "IN IT,"

## BUT HE IS CERTAIN HE WILL WIN IF GIVEN FAIR TREATMENT.

He Refers to Some Discrepancies Already Found.—Mr. Burgwyn Tells the Story of the Memphis Episode.

The end does not seem to have been reached in the troubles of Messrs. Jenkins and Hall in North Carolina.

They feel certain, however, that they will come out all right if given any sort of a show.

Mr. Hall, in this telegram to THE CONSTITUTION last night, stated the situation as viewed from his standpoint:

## Mr. Hall's Telegram.

HENDERSON, N. C., April 10.—Every demand for books of original entry has been refused me so far. Publish to the world, over my signature, that, if immediate access to the books be given me, I will win. There has been found in the individual ledger \$5,000 to the credit of R. L. Daingerfield, borrowed on the endorsement of William H. S. Burgwyn, which should have been credited to Daingerfield & Jenkins, by whom the note was given. They have produced no books but individual and savings department ledgers, and none of the papers called for.

DAN HALL.

Very frequently in investigating a charge some other crime of a more serious nature is divulged. Such an instance happened yesterday, when a man clearly convicted himself by his own words of bignessy. The affair will be examined into, and may result in an uncomfortable position for some.

A street car driver was testifying. The defendant, according to the man's testimony, was on the rear platform the entire trip, while, of course, the driver was on the front.

"Did you two converse any?" was asked.  
"Yes, sir; we were talking all the time."  
"Well, did you shout through the car?"  
"No, sir."

The poor fellow's embarrassment was painful.

"You must have misunderstood me, judge," he said.

"You have said enough, sir."

When two men have an altercation, and blows are exchanged, it is a "contest," while, in reality, it is a "fight." All a difference of circumstances.

THE WESTMINSTER LAND COMPANY.

A Meeting Held Yesterday and the Officers Elected.

The stockholders in the Westminster Land Company met yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. George E. Hoppe, 24 South Broad street.

The following officers were elected:

President, A. P. Stewart.  
Vice president, J. R. Collins.  
Secretary and treasurer, W. M. Goldsmith.  
Directors: A. P. Stewart, J. R. Collins, J. H. Goldsmith, A. H. Van Dyke, George E. Hoppe, M. V. Mahoney, and G. W. Conners, A. D. Hayes, Bishop and McWhorter.

The property owned by the company is well situated near McPherson barracks. The new electric line will run through it.

The kindness of a well-known lady of this city probably saved a little girl's life yesterday.

A man driving past the Church of the Immaculate Conception, when a little girl was seized with convulsions.

Realizing the serious nature of the case, the lady at once stopped her carriage, had the child put in and driven at once to Dr. Collier's for medical treatment.

Although quite sick herself the lady walked to the door of the church to render assistance and self-sacrifice the child's illness would, in all probability, have been fatal.

Daingerfield's reply was that it was a matter what counsel might say Colonel Burgwyn was not a partner and never had been, and therefore he could not be held responsible.

Fating him to induce Daingerfield to do their bidding, Hall and Jenkins threatened to arrest him on the charge of embezzlement, and call a policeman in the room as if to take him off.

After detaining him in the room about five hours, Daingerfield agreed to sign a paper, promising to pay him \$1,000 a month, provided he would complete the arrangements, if he (Daingerfield) would sign certain papers as demanded. One of the terms Jenkins had agreed to do was to write a letter saying Burgwyn was a partner in the Henderson Tobacco Company.

Jenkins urged that he had consulted with an eminent counsel with whom he had advised him that under the contract between them Burgwyn was a partner and was responsible for the debts of the concern. He further urged that both he and Daingerfield were both insolvent and bankrupt.

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Daingerfield went immediately to his office and signed the paper, and gave a summary of all the facts that had transpired, for the purpose of bringing suit against Jenkins and Hall, knowing that he could proceed against them at any time, and to continue with his law office. Mr. W. R. Head of the Henderson, he once wrote that gentleman, putting him in possession of all the facts, and telegraphed to him to come to Memphis as soon as possible. Mr. Head came from home at the time, and before he could go to his client to consult with him, Colonel Burgwyn had gone to Atlanta.

Daingerfield's affidavit shows that he took every necessary precaution in the matter. As soon as he learned what had taken place, although he was out of the jurisdiction of the state, Captain Daingerfield came to the office of the law firm of Jenkins and Hall and informed them of his plan to go to Atlanta, and left Memphis on the next train.

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CRISP'S  
PUNGENT ANSWER

TO CHARGES AGAINST HIS RECORD.  
How Has Been a Constant Tariff Reformer,  
ALWAYS FLYING HIS COLORS.

He Refers to the Mendacity of  
the St. Louis Sheet  
WHICH HAS BEEN LYING ABOUT HIM.

AMERICANS, GA., April 10.—[Special.]—The absurd attacks that have been made upon Judge Crisp's democracy by Mr. Jones's St. Louis Republic are ridiculous in the eyes of all who have ever read anything about the proceedings of congress, and are known to be malicious by all the old members of congress. They likewise know that Mr. Jones is attempting to create a public sentiment against Judge Crisp's democracy, especially in the west, in order to drive the newly elected western members into the folds of his own candidate. But the people are familiar with the splendid record of the gallant Georgian. They have read of his splendid achievements as a leader in the last congress in all the newspapers, including even The Republic, at that time. They know that when the democrats were fighting the iniquitous McKinley tariff bill, Judge Crisp's speech was stronger and more enthusiastically applauded than perhaps any other speech on the democratic side during that memorable debate. They remember the terse way in which he put it when he said:

"Protection takes from the farmer by force that which is his by reason of labor, and gives it to the manufacturer in order that he may be able to compete where otherwise he would not. The way to benefit the farmer is to reduce his cost of living—not deluge them with paper duty on agricultural products. He buys everything he uses at the protected markets, the dearest in the world, and sells everything he has to sell in the free-trade market, the cheapest in the world."

And they remember how well he met the emergency in the fight against Reed's infamous tactics. He never lost his temper. Reed's most biting sarcasm failed of effect upon him, and more than once by his clear and forcible arguments he compelled the Maine giant to reverse his own rulings.

Reed will lead the minority in the next house, and will do it with energy and audacity. He will exert himself to embarrass the speaker in every way, and it is unnecessary to say that he is a man of liberal resources. As a fighter, Reed is one of the best, and who is more fit to command on the other side than the man who in the last house demonstrated the best understanding of his methods and the best proof against his assaults. With Mr. Crisp in the chair there would be no fear that Reed, either by the adroitness of his maneuvers, or with the sharp point of his merciless tongue, could score to any damaging extent, either against the speaker personally, or against the majority's interests.

And the next speaker should be the very opposite of Reed. Where Reed has been usurpatory and intolerant, the new man should be law-abiding and forbearing, and where Reed has pushed measures by new and arbitrary methods the new man should cause a return to the old methods of consideration and debate.

That Judge Crisp is the man most thoroughly fitted for the speakership and most acceptable to the democracy of the north and south alike is well demonstrated by the fact that he is the choice of fully two-thirds of the democrats who served in the last house and have been re-elected to the next.

I had a talk with Judge Crisp, at his home this afternoon, about the attacks that have been made upon his tariff record and democracy.

"Yes, I have seen the articles in The St. Louis Republic charging that I am not at heart a tariff reformer, and hence not in line with my party on that question," said the judge, in reply to a query. "I do not know the object of that paper in making such charges, unless it be to bring an issue into the speakership contest which does not exist, and to try and put me on the defensive. Such efforts cannot be successful, for my record has been unbrokenly and consistently that of a tariff reformer. From the time I entered congress, and cast my first vote for Mr. Carlisle for speaker, until this hour, I have sympathized with and aided in every effort of my party to reduce taxation. I have given earnest and not reluctant support to all efforts in that direction. Every member of congress with whom I have served is fully aware of this. Not one such, I venture, can be found who entertains any doubt of my position.

"I am, and always have been, a tariff reformer. I hardly thought it necessary to say anything respecting this attack of The Republic, but since you ask me, and since I have received a letter from a newly elected member of congress, in which he seems to think some denial is necessary for those not personally acquainted with me, and not familiar with my record, I have no objection to entering a denial of the charges.

"The Republic does not say that I failed to vote with my party. It says I did so reluctantly, and have not been recognized as a leader in the fight for tariff reform. Well, you know in the house, so far as there is any leadership, it is on the part of committees in respect to matters of which they have charge. The ways and means committee has charge of and report upon all tariff bills. A representative not a member of that committee is not expected to take so active a part in the consideration of a tariff bill as the members thereof. This is well understood. Necessarily then, members of this committee have most to say on the subject, just as members of the appropriation committee are prominent in matters of appropriations; members of the coinage committee on silver legislation; members of the naval committee on naval affairs; members of the election committee on election matters, and so on through the list of committees. Now, I have never been a member of the committee on ways and means, but I have nevertheless been a tariff reformer. I have spoken and always voted for bills looking in that direction, and this is true of many others of the members of the house. A representative not on the ways and means committee, and hence not specially charged under the organization of the house, with the preparation and presentation of tariff bills, and their conduct through the house, is hardly likely to be so conspicuously connected with such measures as members of the committee; but if such representatives necessarily sympathize with and speak

and votes in favor of tariff reform, and does all he can with propriety, in furtherance thereof, it seems to me he may justly claim to be considered a tariff reformer, even though he may never have been so fortunate as to be assigned a place on the committee on ways and means.

"Now I have always been in favor of tariff reform, of a reduction of taxation, and I have in public addressed in Massachusetts, in New York, in Maryland, in Virginia, in every county in my district and elsewhere earnestly argued in favor thereof. I have spoken and voted for it in the house; what more could I do to indicate that I favored tariff reform?"

"Have you seen Mr. Watson's letter in The Southern Alliance Farmer, and have you anything to say about it?"

"Yes; I saw the letter in The Farmer, and reproduced in THE CONSTITUTION. Some days ago I wrote Mr. Watson that I would be a candidate for speaker of the next house, and said to him that I would appreciate his support. In reply he wrote me the letter which he has now published in The Alliance Farmer. On its reception I answered his letter, stating in substance that he had been misinformed as to my position, sent him a copy of a speech made by me in the house in May last on the subject of the tariff, and asked him to investigate for himself my record, and not to accept as a correct statement of my views on that question what might be said by The Republic, which seemed determined to mislead the public as to my record. I have heard nothing from Mr. Watson since. I confess to some surprise that Mr. Watson should have made public his reply to my first letter. I think some injustice may result to me therefrom, though I have no reason to believe Mr. Watson so intended. I have no further comment to make upon the incident.

"But as I said before, those members of congress who have served with me will be as much surprised as I was when they see me classed with the protectionists. Indeed, I have received several letters from friends who were in the last and who are elected to the next house, earnest and active tariff reformers too, condemning in the strongest terms this effort to mislead the new members of congress as to my position on the tariff, and expressing the opinion that the object sought to be advanced thereby would not be aided by such a course. I suppose, I hope at least, that those members of congress who are not familiar with my record on the tariff question will investigate it for themselves. I have been eight years in congress and my votes and speeches are of record, accessible to all. I am perfectly willing to stand or fall as a tariff reformer by my record, but I object to being assigned a false position by those who are more concerned, perhaps, in advancing the interests of some particular candidate, than they are in dealing justly and fairly by all.

"But enough. This charge of insinuation is too absurd. Hero is my speech of May last in the house. Read it, and then, remembering that it was printed in The Congressional Record, and accessible to all who wish to see it, tell me what shall be said of those who, professing to know my record, class me with the protectionists?"

Here are some extracts from Mr. Crisp's speech referred to above:

Mr. Chairman: There is no question in which the people we represent are more directly interested in than in the protective tariff. Every citizen feels, or ought to feel, that it is his duty to contribute so much of his substance, a sum of that which he owns, so much of that which belongs to him, a sum of that which is given to him, for the interest of his economical and honest government as is essential to the welfare of our country.

He also feels, or ought to feel, that any claim that he should contribute more than this is unjust and that any law requiring him to do so is oppressive.

The power to tax from the citizen is vast, and that which is his own without pecuniary compensation and without his consent is only accorded to him by the right of taxation. The enlightened liberty exists the state itself, permitting the citizens to tax themselves, small in amount from each, millions of people, which goes into the pockets of the few. Never until recent years have there been built up in this country such immense fortunes as exist here now.

Again, Mr. Chairman, and friends who appreciate a high protective tariff will tell you another McKinley is coming. Let us hope that it is not so.

Mr. Chairman: The other day—that all the vast railway systems which traverse this country owe their existence to the protective tariff. These seems to be no better argument for a high protective tariff than this.

Mr. Chairman: The same is true of our surplus wheat and of our surplus cotton when we can export it all. The tariff law furnishes to these no home market, and it affords to those engaged in their production no protection.

Mr. Chairman: The tariff law gives to the labor of Europe or of India. Who, then, repays adequately protective tariff laws?

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Mr. Chairman: The same is true of our surplus wheat and of our surplus cotton when we can export



## ALTON WILL FIGHT

GENERAL MANAGER CHAPPELL  
DOESN'T FEAR A BOYCOTT.

Commission Question and the Traffic  
Associations—The Time Convention,  
Mr. Huntington Talks.

The Central Traffic Associations are after the  
“commission” roads, and with both feet.

The decision made by the board of  
rulings of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic  
Associations in the Chicago and Alton busi-  
ness, on the 7th, evidently means business.

The board consists of Commissioners James  
F. Goddard and L. P. Farmer, of the Trunk  
Line Association. It was created, or rather  
revived, when sixty-six of the roads between  
the Mississippi river and the seaboard met in  
New York last January, and swore a solemn  
oath to break up the commissions evil. They  
pledged themselves to boycott such western  
or other roads as paid commissions in joint  
committee territory, and to discharge their  
own agents who received commissions.

Several of the western lines openly ignored  
the order, while nearly all the rest kept on  
paying commissions secretly. The Chicago  
and Alton was the open violator. This road  
makes a boast of commission paying, and it  
wants everybody to know it. The Chicago,  
Burlington and Quincy was another road  
which was charged with violating the agree-  
ment by paying commissions secretly. The  
Burlington made no attempt to prove its innocence,  
and the other lines of the Western Pass-  
enger Association sent telegrams to the  
board of rulings, demanding immediate  
assurance of protection against the  
commission paying Burlington. All the  
western roads promised to join in a boycott,  
but they wanted to fight the Burlington as  
well as the Alton. The board of rulings in-  
cluded the Burlington in the original draft of  
the resolutions, but after various threats  
against that road it was decided to omit it for  
the present. The only roads east of the Mis-  
sissippi river that refused to join in the boycott  
were the Ohio and Mississippi and the Colum-  
bus and Hocking Valley.

The declaration of war made to General  
Manager Chappell, of the Chicago and Alton,  
says:

Our company having failed and declined to  
conform to the conditions which have been ad-  
vised to the lines in the territory of the joint com-  
mittee require to be observed in the control of the  
joint passenger traffic, you are hereby notified,  
immediately, power and authority conferred  
upon the undersigned, that the former power  
and authority of your company to sell tickets  
eastwardly over said joint committee  
lines is discontinued, and on and  
after Wednesday, April 15th, all tickets  
of all classes and baggage checks sold and issued  
by your line or by other lines eastwardly over your  
road, unless tickets and baggage checks pass over  
joint committee lines will be void for person  
and baggage travel by your company, and your  
line until you are otherwise notified. On the  
same date the sale or acceptance of tickets and  
the issue of baggage checks reaching over your line  
westwardly will be discontinued by joint commit-  
tee lines.

Speaking of this, a local railroad man said  
yesterday:

The trunk lines probably remember the  
eighteen months' war that they waged against  
the Alton several years ago. The Alton came  
out ahead that time, and one of the presidents  
of the trunk line is said to have vowed that he  
would never engage in another boycott. There  
are lively times ahead, at any rate. The  
Alton can stand a fight better than any of its  
neighbors."

Mr. Chappell Talks.

General Manager Chappell has given the road's  
side of the story to a Chicago reporter.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Chappell, "we  
ceased paying commissions to external agents at  
the end of the fiscal year, and the board of rulings  
went into effect, and we did not resume until  
April 1st. The only reason we did so then was  
because we learned, beyond question, that  
no-  
withstanding their denials, the  
majority of the western roads were  
still paying commissions in the for-  
bidden territory." Because our general pas-  
senger agent issued a circular refusing a state-  
ment that we were opposed to the payment of  
commissions, the eastern lines propose to divert  
our traffic to other roads. In other words we are  
to be boycotted for making declarations of the  
kind which is in perfect accord with the agree-  
ment of the Western Passenger Association, of  
which we are a member. Of the notice sent by  
me to the heads of rulings, we are informed that  
on April 1st, the roads whose names are not  
excepted tickets reaching over our lines unless  
in the meantime they are advised by  
me that the Alton will concur with their  
requirement, we will get along without  
them. The Chicago and Alton is in favor of the  
payment of a reasonable commission to ticket  
agents, and having always made public that opinion  
in the past, we have been compelled to change  
our policy. We managed to get along for  
about two years without the co-operation of the  
eastern roads, and I think we will continue to live  
if they do not. They are sincere in wishing to abolish  
the system which don't they displease their own agents  
who accept commissions instead of jumping on  
the western roads which have an agreement allowing  
the payment of commissions?"

Doesn't this last sentence strike at the meat of  
the matter?

Huntington and the Agreement.  
In an interview in San Francisco, after the election  
of the old board of Southern Pacific directors with himself at the head, President C. P. Huntington  
said the present transcontinental agreement was no bar to other companies building to California, as it was simply a traffic agreement;  
but it was a matter of \$10,000,000 or \$10,000,000 to  
build a competing line. He said, "I am, after all, commanding little tonnage to transport over long hauls." He stated that he was offered stock of  
the Oregon Pacific road at 10 cents on the dollar  
before leaving New York, and accepted it.  
He had no purchase of Santa Fe stock for  
a long time, but had exchanged some of the original  
St. Louis and San Francisco stock for reorganized  
Santa Fe stock. Local changes had been  
recently made to the roads, and the  
branch lines. Mr. Huntington said the company was  
only waiting for the right of way to build the  
projected coast line in southern California.

General Time Convention.  
The general time convention has been in session  
in New York.

The most important business transacted was the  
changing of the body. It will hereafter be known  
as the American Railway Association. H. S.  
Haines was elected president, and H. F. Royce,  
general superintendent of the Chicago, Rock  
Island and Pacific railway, was elected vice presi-  
dent. The executive committee reported that  
12,000 miles of roads were represented in the  
association. One of the amendments adopted to the  
train rules is that green and white flags shall be  
carried at night time, and white flags at day time.

President Perkins's Plain Talk.  
In the annual report of the Chicago, Burlington  
and Quincy, President Perkins, after giving  
figures of the past year, says:

"Taking the year as a whole, we have not quite  
earned the 5 per cent dividend. So large a part of  
the country served by the company's lines depends  
on the corn crop that any serious damage to that  
staple must affect business of all kinds for many  
months. We earned during the first six  
months of 1890, on our entire system,  
from the carriage of corn shipped in cars, \$2,200,000.  
We can expect to earn much from this  
crop during the first half of 1891. The effect  
of a bad crop is temporary; our most serious  
difficulties come from laws which do not allow us  
to do business on business principles. The  
association formed in 1889, with the hope that it might  
result in the maintenance of reasonable  
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Without some method of effective co-operation,  
existing lines must become bankrupt, and in  
the end consolidated. There are signs of a growing  
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interstate commerce law should be amended.

The cost, and is costing, the country  
millions of dollars, especially the region west  
of Chicago and St. Louis, and it is an illus-  
tration and a warning to the dangers of  
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natural laws of trade. There are upward of  
\$2,000,000,000 of accumulated property in the rail-  
roads of the United States, giving employment  
and support to millions of men, women and chil-  
dren, and the people can find it for its inter-  
est to maintain laws which make that property  
unnecessary and unnatural, hazardous and  
unprofitable. This would seem impossible."

## THE LEWIS MONUMENT

To Be Unveiled at Dahlonega on the 22d of  
June.

The Lewis monumental committee met  
Friday morning at the Kimball house in the  
office of Hon. Frank P. Rice.

Among those present were Governor  
Northen, Mrs. A. C. Johnson, representing  
the committee composed of herself, Mrs. R.  
H. Baker and Mrs. W. A. Charters, of Dahl-  
onega, the daughters of Colonel Lewis.

Of those present one of the most interested  
in the matter was Governor Northen. He and  
Professor Lewis had taught school together  
when that was the first school Professor Lewis  
ever taught.

Bids were submitted by Mr. George Crouch  
and the Blue Ridge Marble Company, of Nel-  
son, Ga.

The contract was awarded to Mr. W. S.  
Saul, general manager of the Blue Ridge Mar-  
ble Company, for a monument 20 feet 4 inches  
high, 5 feet square at the base, made of creole  
Georgia marble.

The monument will be unveiled at Dahl-  
onega, June 22d. Colonel Richard Malcolm  
Johnston will be the orator of the occasion,  
and Mr. J. J. Gaillard will be the speaker rep-  
resenting the old students of the North Geor-  
gia Agricultural college.

The alumni and others who desire to con-  
tribute to the monument fund will now have  
an opportunity of doing so by forwarding their  
subscriptions to Professor W. S. Saul at  
Dahlonega, or Mrs. E. P. Gaillard, in  
the same place. Mrs. Gaillard is the president of  
the Ladies' Memorial Association, at Dahl-  
onega, and has taken a very active interest in  
the monument. The completion of the mon-  
ument is really due to the energetic efforts of  
these ladies.

## THE MCKEE VERDICT.

Great Interest Taken in the Trial—The  
Receipt of the Verdict.

Great interest has been manifested through-  
out the city in the trial of Mrs. McKee at  
Rome, and THE CONSTITUTION's announce-  
ment of the result was eagerly read yesterday.

Owing to the fact of Mrs. McKee's long resi-  
dence here in Atlanta, and being, therefore,  
so well known here, the people generally  
watched for the verdict in a case that has be-  
come a cause celebre.

The CONSTITUTION's graphic story of the  
closing scene was eagerly read. The verdict  
was widely discussed and many congratulatory  
telegrams were sent, yesterday, to Mrs. McKee.

## ABOUT THE JUTE TRUST.

Negotiations Still Pending with the Jute  
Bagging People.

President Peck, of the State Farmers Alli-  
ance Exchange, said yesterday:

"Propositions have been made by a jute  
bagging company, on the line that THE CON-  
STITUTION stated. These propositions have  
not yet been agreed to."

"What will be the outcome?"

"I think, however, that in all probability  
cotton bagging and other substitutes will be  
used to cover next season."

## "Every Spring."

Says one of the best housewives in New Eng-  
land, "We feel the necessity of taking a good  
medicine to purify the blood, and we all take  
Hood's Sarsaparilla. It keeps the children  
free from humors, my husband says it gives  
him strength, and for myself I say I  
could never do all my work if it was not for  
this splendid medicine. It makes me feel  
strong and cheerful, and I am never troubled  
with headache or that tired feeling, as I used  
to be."

Caligraph Writing Machine Dispossession of  
the at sign of the pen.

## Ouija Boards.

The new, wonderful and mysterious game. We  
have just received a new supply. Boles & Bruck-  
heimer, 5 and 3 Marietta st., April 11-21.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE CONSTITUTION  
USINESS OFFICE.

## PERSONAL.

STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE CONSTITUTION BUSINESS  
OFFICE.

STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE CONSTITUTION BUSINESS  
OFFICE.

You can get any amount of stamps you want, at  
any hour, at THE CONSTITUTION office.

## EVERYBODY

That has tried it agrees that "it's delicious." The  
fine Extra Pale and Culmbacher Beer on draught at  
Breitenbuecher's, April 10-11.

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association. One of the amendments adopted to the  
train rules is that green and white flags shall be  
carried at night time, and white flags at day time.

President Perkins's Plain Talk.  
In the annual report of the Chicago, Burlington  
and Quincy, President Perkins, after giving  
figures of the past year, says:

"Taking the year as a whole, we have not quite  
earned the 5 per cent dividend. So large a part of  
the country served by the company's lines depends  
on the corn crop that any serious damage to that  
staple must affect business of all kinds for many  
months. We earned during the first six  
months of 1890, on our entire system,  
from the carriage of corn shipped in cars, \$2,200,000.  
We can expect to earn much from this  
crop during the first half of 1891. The effect  
of a bad crop is temporary; our most serious  
difficulties come from laws which do not allow us  
to do business on business principles. The  
association formed in 1889, with the hope that it might  
result in the maintenance of reasonable  
rates and the division of traffic among  
the railroads west of Chicago, acted very little, per-  
haps because it was not strong enough to  
make itself heard. Without association it is impossible to  
maintain the price of railroad transportation. The  
law prohibits pooling, the most convenient form of  
action, and it is hard to see whether any substitute  
can be found to check the tendency of unreasonably  
low prices which always prevail with independent  
action."

Without some method of effective co-operation,  
existing lines must become bankrupt, and in  
the end consolidated. There are signs of a growing  
belief, both in and out of congress, that the  
interstate commerce law should be amended.

The cost, and is costing, the country  
millions of dollars, especially the region west  
of Chicago and St. Louis, and it is an illus-  
tration and a warning to the dangers of  
monopolizing trade with what are  
nothing but the interests of the few."

General Time Convention.

The general time convention has been in session  
in New York.

The most important business transacted was the  
changing of the body. It will hereafter be known  
as the American Railway Association. H. S.  
Haines was elected president, and H. F. Royce,  
general superintendent of the Chicago, Rock  
Island and Pacific railway, was elected vice presi-  
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